

REMARKS

INTRODUCTION

Claims 1–8, 10–25, 27–39, and 41–47 were previously and are currently pending and under consideration.

Claims 1–8, 10–25, 27–39, and 41–47 stand rejected.

Claims 1, 17, and 30 have been amended for the purpose of clarification and not for any reason of patentability or in view of any prior art.

No new matter has been added. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested. The rejections will be addressed in the order in which they appear in the Official Action.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application 2003/0074634 to Emmelmann (hereafter “Emmelmann”) in view of U.S. Patent 6,230,171 to Pacifici (hereafter Pacifici). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection as the rejection fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, as set forth in MPEP §2143, which states, in part:

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

In particular, neither Emmelmann nor Pacifici either alone or in combination teach or suggest all the claim limitations of Claim 17. The rejection asserts that the

Application Number: 09/316,897
Attorney Docket Number: 111399.01
Filing Date: 20 May 1999

“element” of claim 17 is recited as “components” in Emmelmann (*see* Office Action, page 3, 5. a. (ii)). In addition, the rejection further asserts that “attaching a reference in the document to associate the element with an instance of the external component” is recited as “e.g., by adding components to a page, the pages becomes a dynamic page...A page might display different content...a database component displays the current database content, which may change anytime” (*see* Office Action, page 3, 5. a. (iv)). More particularly, the rejection attempts to create an equivalency between an “element” of Claim 17 and “a component” of Emmelmann (i.e. “by adding components to a page”) and also an equivalency between an “external component” of Claim 17 and “a component” of Emmelmann (i.e. “a database component”). However, the “element” and “external component” of Claim 17 are not equivalent to each other as the rejection asserts in comparing the “element” and “external component” of Claim 17 to the same “component” of the cited section of Emmelmann.

In contrast, the document of Claim 17 includes the distinct subject matter of an element, an external component, and a reference to associate the element with an instance of the external component. The cited section of Emmelmann is silent with regard to the “page” including any reference or other construct that creates an association between an element and an executing instance of the external component. And Emmelmann’s silence in this regard is to be expected, as Emmelmann discloses two distinct types of pages: a “component page” and a “generated page” (*see* Fig. 8 of Emmelmann).

More particularly, Emmelmann discloses these two distinct page types at Fig. 8. For example, Fig. 8 discloses that the “server computer with web server and ISSC processor program” receives a request for a component page stored on the server (33) then calls the ISSC process (34) which reads and parses the requested component page and associated component classes (35) to generate the page (38) and then send the generated page to the client browser (40). It is also noted that the “generated page” of

Emmelmann is an HTML page (*see* Emmelmann, page 7, paragraph 0136, “depending on the functionality of the component HTML code is generated that displays the component in the browser in steps (74), (76), and (78)”).

As Emmelmann discloses two distinct page types, either the “component page” or “generated page” of Emmelmann must include the claimed subject matter related to the document of Claim 17. However, neither the “component page” nor the “generated page” of Emmelmann includes the claimed subject matter related to the document of Claim 17.

In particular, assuming but not agreeing that the “component page” of Emmelmann is equivalent to the “document” of Claim 17, the “component page” of Emmelmann is not the document that is provided to a renderer (i.e. a client browser). In contrast, it is the “generated page” of Emmelmann that is provided to the renderer (*see* Fig. 8 of Emmelmann “take generated page and send it to client browser (40)). Therefore, if the rejection asserts that the “component page” includes both the “element” and “a reference in the document to associate the element with an instance of the external component”, Emmelmann recites that the “component page” is not provided to a renderer (i.e. a client browser) as in Claim 17.

Further, if the rejection is attempting to assert that the “renderer” is in fact the “ISSC process (34)” of Fig. 8 of Emmelmann, Claim 17 has been amended to clarify the renderer is capable of instantiating the external component, associating an interface of the instance of the external component with the element, and displaying the rendered page. That is, the “ISSC processor (34)” of Fig. 8 of Emmelmann is not disclosed as having any instructions for displaying the rendered “component page”. Conversely, if the rejection is attempting to assert that the “renderer” is the “client browser” of Emmelmann, the “client browser” of Emmelmann is not recited as having functionality to create an instance of the “components” of Emmelmann as the “components” of Emmelmann are executed on the “server computer (22)” of Fig. 7 of Emmelmann.

The rejection further asserts that Emmelmann does not explicitly teach "the external component is maintained in a cascading style sheet", and the Applicant agrees. However, the rejection asserts that "Pacifiçi teaches the external component is maintained in a cascading style sheet at col. 6, lines 20-22 and col. 9, lines 55-67." Pacifiçi col. 6, lines 20-22 are as follows:

...in the X-Y plane to follow the mouse movement.
The positioning of the markup components may be achieved by using the capabilities of Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a...

Pacifiçi col. 9, lines 55-67 are as follows:

...suitable for a particular application domain.
Common to both methods is the need for using a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) for fixing basic appearance parameters such as font sizes and typefaces.

Environment parameters such as font sizes, font typefaces, margin widths, and any other similar parameters that may affect the appearance of the HTML document, and may depend on user preferences or browser defaults, are collectively referred to as the style of the document. The system of the present invention, for example, may use the W3C's Cascading Style Sheets proposed standard to force all such parameters to a constant setup during the session. A persistent style sheet which contains a style setup that...

The cited section of Pacifiçi does not teach "the external component is maintained in a cascading style sheet". In contrast, Pacifiçi teaches the standard industry definition of a cascading style sheet. The cited section of Pacifiçi does not recite an external component or that the reference associating an element with the external component is maintained in a cascading style sheet. Regardless, even if Pacifiçi were to teach "the external component is maintained in a cascading style sheet", which it does not, there is no suggestion or motivation, either in the Emmelmann or Pacifiçi

themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Emmelmann in view of Pacifici, or to combine Emmelmann and Pacifici.

More particularly, the rejection asserts the motivation to include the feature from Pacifici in the system of Emmelmann is because the combination "would have provided the capability for forcing all such environment parameters such as font sizes, font typefaces, margin widths, and any other similar parameters that may affect the appearance of the HTML document". However, HTML provides a set of parameters for affecting the appearance of the HTML document. The Examiner is respectfully requested to review the HTML specification available from the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), which is also in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. The HTML specification discloses that HTML elements may include a "style" attribute which may further include parameters to affect the appearance of the HTML element. For example, a DIV HTML element may appear as follows: <DIV style="color:red; font-style: italic; font-family:Arial">.

Therefore, as HTML already provides the stated functionality of Pacifici, there is no motivation to include the feature from Pacifici in the system of Emmelmann. Furthermore, Emmelmann does offer any suggestion or motivation that Emmelmann is deficient in affecting the appearance of HTML document, and this is to be expected as Emmelmann has available all of the necessary functionality to control the appearance of an HTML document.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection to Claim 17 be reconsidered and withdrawn with regard to Claim 17. Claims 18-25 and 27-29 depend from Claim 17 and are patentably distinct over the cited references for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 17. As Claims 1 and 30 were rejected under the same rationale as Claim 17, Claims 1 and 30 are also patentably distinct over the cited references for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 17. Claims 2-8 and 10-16 depend from Claim 1 and Claims 31-39 and 41-47 depend from

Claim 30 and are also patentably distinct over the prior art for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to Claim 17.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, in view of the above remarks it is submitted that the claims are patentably distinct over the prior art and that all the rejections to the claims have been overcome. Reconsideration and reexamination of the above Application is requested. Based on the foregoing, Applicant respectfully requests that the pending claims be allowed, and that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. If the Examiner believes, after this Response, that the application is not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the Applicant's representative at the telephone number listed below.

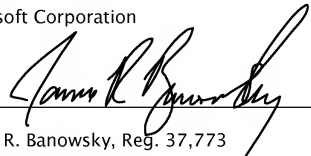
Application Number: 09/316,897
Attorney Docket Number: 111399.01
Filing Date: 20 May 1999

If this Response is not considered timely filed and if a request for an extension of time is otherwise absent, Applicant hereby requests any necessary extension of time. If there is a fee occasioned by this Response, including an extension fee that is not covered by an enclosed check please charge any deficiency to Deposit Account No. 50-0463.

Respectfully submitted,

Microsoft Corporation

Date: August 21, 2006

By: _____

James R. Banowsky, Reg. 37,773
Attorney for Applicants
Direct telephone (425) 705-3539
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond WA 98052-6399

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION
(Under 37 CFR § 1.8(a)) or ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being electronically deposited with the USPTO via EFS-Web on the date shown below:

August 21, 2006
Date

_____
Signature

Noemi Tovar
Printed Name

Application Number: 09/316,897
Attorney Docket Number: 111399.01
Filing Date: 20 May 1999